

## THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

## Its Spread, Its Importance, Its European Character.

## Origin and Causes of the Insurrection.

## THE GRAND DUCHY OF POLAND.

## Account of the Places in which the Insurrection Broke Out.

## Battles between the Poles and the Russians.

## THE DEFEAT OF LANGIEWICZ.

## THE CONTINUATION OF THE STRUGGLE.

## The Insurgents and Their Position at the Last Accounts.

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The news by the Paris, which arrived yesterday, indicates that the Polish revolution has assumed proportions of great magnitude and importance as a European question, and seems likely to result in the reconstruction of the kingdom of Poland or a general war.

We publish to-day another map of Poland, in which the cities and districts where the insurrection broke out and the places illustrated by the fight between the Poles and the Russians are pointed out. We hope thereby to help those who wish to form an exact idea of the extent and magnitude of the insurrection, and at the same time follow the various movements of the insurgents and of the Russian troops in one of the greatest struggles for independence and freedom—at least as far as principles are concerned—which Europe has yet seen.

In looking at our map our readers will observe dotted with points a space of country bounded on the west by Prussia, on the north and east by Russia, and on the south by Austria. This is the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, to which the allied Powers of Europe proposed in 1815, at the treaty of Vienna, an independent constitution, a legislature and a magistracy of their own, the exercise of their religion, the liberty of the press, the use of their own language, and the exclusive employment of Poles in civil and military offices. In fact, according to the clauses of that treaty, the Grand Duchy of Poland was made as free as England herself, with this exception—that the right of sovereignty was reserved to the Czar, whose representative was to remain at Warsaw, with the title of Grand Duke. It is to the violation of these solemn promises, to the denial of their long wished for constitution, and especially to the conscription act, which takes the artisan from his shop, the merchant from his counter, the nobleman from his castle, and sends them to the key region of the Russian empire, sometimes in Siberia, and sometimes in the Crimea, that the present insurrection is mainly to be attributed. To these intolerable grievances must be added the religious and social institutions of the Poles, widely different from those of the Russians; the holy and undying respect for the memories of the past, which is one of the most striking features of the Polish character, and the deep, embittered hatred entertained by them against the crying injustice committed in 1773 and 1793 by Russia, Austria and Prussia upon their country, which they divided among themselves as robbers divide among them the fruits of a plundering expedition upon the highway.

But that which more than anything else contributed to render the yoke of a foreign oppression insupportable to the Poles is the last enactment of the Czar, instead of insulating, as heretofore, every class of the population, spaces the peasantry from the nobles and places into the hands of Russian officials the power of arbitrarily pointing out the persons who are to join the army. This, as it appears, was intended by the Russian government as a blow at the latent rebellion which for the last year or two has passively broken out in the cities of Poland, where secret and public associations were in existence, against Russian rule, and as a means to win over to the Czar the Polish peasantry, thought to be favorably disposed towards Russia on account of the emancipation of the serfs. But the enactment did not respond to the expectations of the Russian Emperor. Nearly all the cities of Poland arose and protested against it, and the peasants themselves, among whom the spirit of patriotism and the love of their faith are still very strong, in many cases, added the weight of their influence to the protest by joining the insurgents and making common cause with them.

These preliminary remarks being necessary to explain the general character of the Polish revolution and the extent of country it embraces, we are now going to point out, as far as we know, the places where the insurrection broke out, where the conflicts between the Polish insurgents and the Russian troops have taken place, and where the contest is still progressing.

## THE PLACES OF INSURRECTION.

The first signal of the insurrection which was to kindle the fire of revolution all over the Grand Duchy of Poland, and among several provinces, took place at Warsaw on the 20th of January, 1863. A troop of Russian soldiers, leading to the military depot several hundred Polish conscripts arbitrarily enlisted, was met by a gathering of students and young men, who, rushing upon them, killed several of the conscripts, and set the reluctant recruits free. The report of the musketry having brought detachments of Russians on the spot, the fight was renewed more fiercely than before, and soon extended itself to different parts of the city. It was obvious, however, that private citizens, badly armed, without a commander, and unskilled in the art of military warfare, could not resist long the disciplined battalions of the Russian regiments. After a desperate struggle of two days the insurgents were finally obliged to withdraw and to leave the ground to their foe, who immediately placed the city of Warsaw under a state of siege.

The news of the insurrection at Warsaw spread like wildfire all over the country, and as by an electrical spark communicated itself to various regions of the Grand Duchy of Poland. Proceeding first southward in the direction of Radom, Kielce and Wloclawek, it soon reached the city of Sandomierz, situated at the extreme southern limits of the Duchy; spread from there to the four other governments of the Grand Duchy, and soon penetrated, through the Lithuanian frontier, into the various forests and marshes of that province.

Two days after the insurrection of Warsaw the insurgents had shown themselves in the five following divisions, which constitute the administrative divisions of the Grand Duchy of Poland, viz:—

Administrative Divisions	Insurgents
Government of Warsaw	1,664,523
Government of Radom	944,625
Government of Lublin	1,007,161
Government of Sandomierz	622,217
Government of Plock	526,856

Total.....4,769,190

The principal cities of these governments in which the insurgents manifested the greatest spirit of resistance were Warsaw, in the government of Warsaw; Wloclawek, Slupia, Staszew, Kielce, Mielow, &c., in the government of Radom; Minsk, Bialystok, Sandomierz, in the government of Lublin; Plock, Kozmin, Kalisz, Cieszanow, in the government of Plock; and Bialystok and Grodno, in the government of Augustow.

Outside of the Grand Duchy of Poland, in Lithuania, the places of insurrection are Bialystok, on the frontier between Bialystok and Grodno, Siewiatyke and the large forests of Bialowies, between Bialystok and Siewiatyke, Kowno and Vilna.

From these places the insurgents have extended their line of operations east of these forests up to the Pinski marshes, which have an extent of thirty square miles, and are perfectly impenetrable to any corps of regular troops. We hear by the late news that Gen. Radzinski, having succeeded in occupying the present of the Russians, had succeeded in sheltering himself in the midst of them, and was building up intrenchments to defend himself against the enemy. The Pinski marshes are situated on the extreme right of our map, between Black and White Russia and Volhynia.

In the Grand Duchy of Poland the insurgents count on the means of the four great lines built by the Russian

government, all of which concentrate at St. Petersburg, through Warsaw and Lwow. Three of these lines of communication are served by railroads. One runs from Cracow to Warsaw, and from Warsaw to St. Petersburg, through Bialystok, Grodno and Vilna; the other proceeds from Prussia and connects Berlin to Bialystok, Danzig and Konigsberg; the third runs from Konigsberg to Vilna, and thence to St. Petersburg. The first and principal line of railroad is that which connects Cracow to Warsaw, being a section of the great central railroad which extends from Marseilles to Paris and from Paris to St. Petersburg.

BATTLES BETWEEN THE POLES AND THE RUSSIANS.

After the retreat of the insurgents from Warsaw they met at a place called Wengrow, protected at its back by the Bialowies woods, into which they might have easily fallen back in case of reverse. At that time the insurgent force amounted to two thousand scythemen, three hundred regulars and some cavalry. Part of these were detached to intercept the approaching Russian columns, only one of which arrived at the given rendezvous, where it took up a position. Several bodies of insurgents encountered these columns, and, notwithstanding their inferiority, did not hesitate to fight them. After several hand to hand encounters the Russians succeeded in reaching Wengrow, which they stormed. The Poles withdrew after a desperate conflict of five hours, leaving the city in the hands of their enemies, which, according to Polish accounts, was thoroughly pillaged and destroyed.

The next great engagement was at Mielow, near Cracow, in which the Russian garrison, composed of eight hundred men, was driven out from a church, where they had found shelter, and compelled to leave the place, not, however, without having set fire to it before.

Another engagement, in which the Polish insurgents covered themselves with glory, took place at the town of Wloclawek, near Radom, north of Cracow and Mielow. This engagement was not a pitched battle, but a series of small fights, of marches and countermarches, in which the Poles, commanded by Langiewicz, had the advantage. To understand this war it must be borne in mind that the insurgents' forces are mainly composed of civilians, armed with scythes, without drill or discipline, and incapable to resist the shock of the heavy and well armed Russian columns, but excellent in guerrilla warfare, and in these hands to lead conflicts in which personal courage gives the advantage over mere discipline and superiority of weapons.

The campaign of Wloclawek, undertaken by Langiewicz, at the head of 4,000 men, armed with scythes and swords, and 1,000 riflemen, will remain as an example of what brave men, animated with the love of independence and a determination to be free, can accomplish. Compelled by the inferiority of his force to recede before the advance of the numerous columns of Russians thrown onward to crush him at a blow, we see the gallant Polish general running from Kielce to Radom, from Radom to the convent of Szwetki—afterwards burned by the Russians—and from Szwetki to Slupia. In several of these marches he had the good fortune to meet and defeat several columns of Russians, taking from them ten thousands of arms.

Notwithstanding these partial successes the Russian troops multiplied around him in such large numbers that he soon found himself surrounded in the town of Staszew, where he was again attacked. This was on the 17th of February. Three thousand Russians rushed to the assault of the place, but this time with less success than at Wengrow. The Poles made so good a resistance that they repulsed the invaders and put them completely to flight. One hundred and fifty remained on the spot. The place was defended a *ferme blanche*—that is to say, with scythes and swords. Those who were provided with muskets could not use them, the cartridges and powder having been lost in a previous engagement.

This victory, could delay, but not change, the ultimate result of so disproportionate a struggle. The Russians had outflanked the Poles on the Vistula, and were threatening them on three sides—on Zarnowice, Kielce and Sandomierz. Langiewicz, conscious of the danger of his position, divided his little army into several corps and slipped through their hands. He retraced his steps towards the north, appeared suddenly at Kielce, intercepted a party of Russians returning from Mielow, threw several of his columns towards Cieszanow, came down south to Olkusz, Wolbrom and Pilica, charging upon the scattered columns of the Russian army, capturing munitions of war and provisions, and constantly harassing his enemy and taking prisoners. Having succeeded in making his junction with Jezioranski, one of his lieutenants, the Russians drew near from Kielce (east) to Czestochowa (south), either party consisting of this occasion of 6,000 men or more. As usual, Langiewicz, retiring to the shelter of the hills and the woods, fought a part only of the Russians at a time. After a bloody skirmish of several hours, the drawn fight having yielded no decisive result, he divided his troops into two bodies, marching himself towards Czestochowa and despatching Jezioranski in the opposite direction towards Zarnowice. The Russians, once again disappointed in their hopes, retired from the battle field towards the east, apparently desirous of placing themselves under the Kielce guns.

On February 28, Gen. Langiewicz was near Wodzislaw, and in the immediate vicinity of the railway line. He had now placed himself on the very road between Czestochowa and the south—a line on which the troops of several armies passed up and down day after day. Several skirmishes occurred, in which, as usual, there were the customary villages of the Russian infantry, the cannon shot of the guns and the aimless galloping about of the Cossack riders. There was the same dread of the Polish scythes among the Russians and the same eagerness to close to close quarters among the Poles. But if the hill cannot go to the man, neither can the wood to the field.

With the Poles seeking the shelter of the trees and the Russians keeping in the open field, the fight, passing through the various stages of a skirmish, was prematurely closed on either side. The Russians, in accordance with their old idiosyncrasy, declined to charge the Polish steel; the Poles, who would be glad enough to come to blows, had a natural aversion to traversing the distance between the front and the hostile lines. Hence the contending parties withdrew to opposite directions. Langiewicz remained unmolested in his camp near Olkusz, where he was made Dictator. The total of his forces in the triangle between Kielce, Czestochowa and Cracow was estimated at more than twelve thousand men—an army hardly inferior in point of numbers to the Russians opposed to him.

THE DEFEAT OF LANGIEWICZ.

Had the Polish Dictator strictly confined himself to his former military tactics, and not changed his system of guerrilla warfare for more decisive operations, there is not much doubt that he would still be at the present moment at the head of the Polish revolution. But, incited by the love of glory peculiar to all his countrymen, he thought the personal somewhat turbulent valor of his own match for the iron-clad soldiers of Russia, and, without waiting for a supply of guns and rifles, of which his little army was still lacking, he left his strong position in the rear of Olkusz, where he was protected in front by impenetrable swamps and ditches, for the chase of Marquis Wloclawek, on the river Nida, from whence he hoped to reach Kielce and cut off the communications of the Russians with Warsaw.

By this unfortunate manoeuvre he exposed himself to be attacked by the Russian divisions, which had collected in a circle around his former position, and by which, after severe fighting, he was gradually driven back towards the Vistula, and his whole corps broken up and dispersed. Parts of the insurgents fled into Galicia, where they were dispersed by the Austrian troops, and Langiewicz himself, who had crossed the frontier on the night of the 20th of March with an officer of his staff, was arrested at Sandomierz and conveyed from thence to the citadel of Cracow.

## THE CONTINUATION OF THE FIGHT.

Although the reverse experienced by Langiewicz was mourned by many German and English papers—the first on account of their want of sympathy for the Poles, the second for fear of being involved in a war—events have since proved that the Polish movement was not confined to a handful of insurgents, but that it had its root in the very core, we will not say of the Grand Duchy of Poland alone, but in all the provinces which formerly composed the kingdom of Poland before 1772, 1793 and 1846, dates of the partitions of Poland by Russia, Prussia and Austria.

The continuation of that fight demonstrates that for a Polish hero who fell in the struggle for his country, who proved himself as great as the one who had just gone out. Seven days after the retreat of Langiewicz in Austrian Poland—on the 27th of March last—we find Count Dowbnowski covering the same ground from which he had been driven out, and making his appearance in Sandomierz, at Szwetki, at Staszew, at Slupia, in fact, at the same places already overrun by the Polish insurgents.

From the very extent assumed in the onset by the revolution it was obvious that the defeat of one of its leaders would merely be a local incident, which would not much affect its general results. At the very moment the Polish Dictator withdrew from the stage a terrible dust

was taking place at Konin, in the government of Plock, on the Prussian frontier. Hundreds of Poles, mostly from the Duchy of Poznan, a portion of Poland, having been driven from their homes by the Russian troops, were taking refuge in the forests near that city, fought furiously against the Russians, who, being surprised by this violent attack, made a disorderly retreat upon Konin. Next day, however, having received reinforcements, they came back upon the insurgents, who, overpowered by numbers, retreated in good order towards the Lanyssa marsh, an impenetrable swamp, indicated on our map. In this fight, which lasted eight days, Poles were commanded by Mielowski, a well known insurgent, and Collier, an ancient secretary of the circle of Wislone, who was killed in the encounter with the Russians. It is said, however, that since that fight Mielowski has defeated the Russians, commanded by Prince Wittgenstein, and that the former are garrisoning Konin, so as to protect it against the swelling tide of the insurgents, who are coming from all sides to take part in the struggle.

North of Konin, in the government of Plock, the gallant General Parflewski met the enemy in several encounters, with various chances of success and reverse. Finally, finding himself surrounded by the Russians, he gave them battle at a place called Kowpise, and, cutting through the columns of the foe massed around him, he formed a junction with General Kosciuszko, who was himself busy fighting the Russians in the government of Augustow, situated in the northern part of the Grand Duchy of Poland.

From Plock and Augustow we now come to the government of Kowno and Vilna, placed on the southern line of the Grand Duchy of Poland. The leaders of the movement in these regions are Count Tyckiewicz and the brothers Rykoff, two Russian officers formerly in the imperial army. The government of Kowno has a peculiar importance for the Polish cause, because it is the only one involved in the insurrection which borders upon the Baltic Sea, and where, therefore, reinforcements and munitions may reach the insurgents by sea. This point has suddenly become of great importance; for a telegram of April 3 says that Lapinski, a Polish officer, who some years ago joined the Cossacks in their war against Russia, had landed with a well equipped band in Courland, a government north of Kowno. There are, it appears, several Russian officers who, like the brothers Rykoff, have joined the Polish insurgents. A Cracow correspondent of the London *Times* said, the other day, that if a list were drawn up of those Russian officers who have openly taken part with the Poles, and those who have attacked their own men to keep them from plunder, the list would be already a long one.

From Kowno and Vilna, the extreme northern frontier, and coming down in a southeast direction, we find the government of Grodno and Minsk, in Lithuania, where the fighting is just as ardent and desperate as in any other part of Poland. The insurrection in these localities under the direction of General Narbut made two thousand prisoners and captured several bands of arms and fragments of munitions of war.

From Grodno in a southward direction, we find the forests of Bialowies, which have already been the scene of several encounters between the Poles and the Russians. General Lewandowski, who is at the head of the insurgents in these regions, was lately attacked by superior forces near Stoczec and compelled to shelter himself behind these forests. Eastward of that place, in Lithuania, there is the palatinate of Podlasie and the marshes of Pinski, where Generals Gajkowski and Sokol are in command. In Volhynia the news is less definite as we might wish. We know, however, that there are to be found scattered here and there several detachments of insurgents, one of which is commanded by an officer of the name of Raszkowski. News from Cracow dated April 9 tells us that the insurrection is rapidly spreading in Lithuania, and that the peasantry, who belong to the Catholic religion—the same which is professed in the Grand Duchy of Poland—are burning the Catholic churches. In fact, the insurrection is assuming everywhere such proportions that the Emperor of Russia has deemed proper to put, as a measure of safety, the whole of his army on a war footing. General Bary has been sent to Warsaw to supersede the Grand Duke Constantine and Count Wloclawski, and the city of Constantinople is going to be placed in a state of defence. The peasants on the Baltic and in the province of Courland, who are supporting heavy taxes, are now joining the insurgents. They start from their homes divided into several detachments, and carefully avoid any conflict with the troops, thus fatiguing the Russians by unnecessary marches. These detachments are said to be commanded by Russian officers of Polish extraction, who are deserting the army to participate in the insurrectionary movement.

## THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE INSURGENTS.

Here is a short survey of the scene of war. Not far from the Silesian frontier, to the south of Czestochowa, is the band of Cieszanow, the indefatigable destroyer of bridges and railroads.

A little further to the north, between Czestochowa and Kalisz, General Olski, the victor at Opawskow, has a band under his command. Further north, towards Konin, are the detachments of Mielowski and Tyckiewicz, who are daily coming into contact with the Russians. These troops are not badly organized, and there are among them many men belonging to the Prussian landwehr of the Duchy of Posen.

Turning to the right, in the direction of Kuto, are the bands of Litwinski. In the government of Plock, General Parflewski commands; he extends his excursions beyond the palatinate of Augustow. Under his order is Colonel Fritzsche, of the scythemen.

The most important bands in Lithuania are commanded by Rykoff and Razinski and the two brothers Rykoff, whom we have already mentioned. They were collecting detachments of insurgents in Polish Livonia, and would give the Russians much trouble.

The neighborhood of Warsaw has been for some time past disquieted by bands of insurgents under Tobiaskowski, Trzaskowski, Joki and Zawski, whose corps by turns disturb the towns more or less distant from the capital, and continue to skilfully escape the Russian columns sent in pursuit of them.

In the government of Lublin, Colonel Lewandowski, by the aid of the peasants, surprised the Russians at Slavia and defeated them. In this band is Colonel Zakrowski, who commands the cavalry. In the same government, Martin Siewel is at the head of a band of insurgents, and other small detachments operate in different parts of the same country, while Czechowski has been beaten by the Russians and driven back into Galicia.

In the government of Radom a number of small corps have been formed, whose chiefs, not yet known, intend to profit by the lessons of experience, and carry on only a guerrilla warfare, avoiding any great combat with the Russians.

The corps of Mielowski has more Prussian than Russian blood in it, and it will in short time have a Prussian Prussian in its chief. Most of these persons of distinction, rich and influential, and who have not joined the insurgents until after mature reflection. They do not want for arms.

A communication from Lemberg states that the Russians have organized flying columns to fight the insurgents in their own way. These corps are composed of volunteers from the troops, who are allowed a supplementary pay, as well as additional rations of brandy, meat and bread. Peasants are also engaged to serve them as spies.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

The insurrection was said to be increasing in various parts.

Cracow telegrams of April 5 say:—This morning 600 Russians attacked 250 insurgents at Zehelzy, between Olkusz and Cracow. After three hours' fighting the Russians were repulsed with severe loss.

A fresh body of insurgents, under the command of Gregorczyk, has appeared in the neighborhood of Cracow, and another in the vicinity of Marzapan. They have interrupted the railway communication between Kowno and Grodno. Lithuania is in an insurrection. A battle has been fought at Janow, near Kowno. Armed bodies of insurgents are in the environs of Wlodek, Wilkomierz, Swale, Tournay and Poniewiez. The peasants take an active part in the movement.

A Cracow despatch of the 5th of April says:—A conflict took place this morning at Sycow, near the frontier. The Russians, although double the number of their opponents, were defeated.

Great agitation prevailed at Kalisz, the insurgents having approached to within six miles of that town.

The London *Times* adds that the Polish rebellion appears to gather strength and resources from despair, and fresh confidence at the very moment when our calculations, based on the ordinary events of ordinary wars, would have led us to suppose that nothing remained but abject and complete submission.

London *Times* has hopes of amelioration in the policy of Russia towards Poland, owing to the internal condition of the Russian empire.

A Vienna despatch of April 10 says:—The Emperor Napoleon has asked the government of Turin whether, in case of certain eventualities, Italy would be prepared to act as an armed ally with fifty thousand men in the aid of General Cialdini has answered in the affirmative.

deciding that he would pledge himself to be ready with the requisite force at the shortest notice.

## THE JOINT NOTE OF THE WESTERN POWERS.

The *Algemeine Zeitung* of April 10 publishes a letter from Vienna announcing that an understanding has been brought about between Austria, France and England in reference to the notes to be sent by those Powers to St. Petersburg. The Austrian note will be despatched immediately. It does not formally press any distinct request, but contains a hope that the Czar will restore tranquility, not only to Poland, but to the whole of the Polish provinces. The same paper adds that the Western Powers have made use of much energetic language, but that their notes do not contain any formal programme.

## MORE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

## ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

## TWO DAYS LATER.

## Our Paris and Berlin Correspondence.

## THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

## England Still Active Against the Rebel Navy.

## The Rebel Privateer Alexandra Fully Seized.

## The New Rebel Pirate Virginia Receiving Arms and Ammunition.

## NO MORE GUNBOATS IN LAIRD'S YARD.

## THE REBEL LOAN.

## Abandonment of the Intervention Scheme by Napoleon.

## THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

## The Notes of England, France and Austria to the Czar.

## Amnesty Offered to the Poles if They Lay Down Their Arms.

## NAPOLEON PREPARING FOR EVENTUALITIES.

## The New Russian Armament and Defence of Cronstadt.

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The Commodore steamship *Persia*, Captain Judkins, which left Liverpool at one o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th and Queenstown on the 12th inst., arrived at this port about noon yesterday.

Her news is two days later than the advice of the *Jura* at Portland, and is of considerable importance. There are striking points in the news:—

- 1.—The progress of the Polish revolution and the offer of amnesty by the Czar of Russia.
- 2.—The attitude of England, Austria and France on the Polish question.
- 3.—The preparations of France and Russia for any eventualities.
- 4.—Aspect of the American question in Europe and the failure of all intervention schemes.

The new steamer *Anglia*, of the *Galway* line, had been making her official trial trips at Southampton, and steamed at the rate of thirteen and three-quarter knots per hour. A meeting had been held at Manchester to organize measures for assisting the unemployed operatives to emigrate. An influential committee was appointed and a subscription was set on foot to carry out the movement.

An Imperial French decree prorogues the Czar's Legislature from the 12th to the 30th of April.

The *Vienna Gazette* contains two autograph letters of the Emperor of Austria, one addressed in courteous terms to Count Apponyi, ex-Judge Cui of Hungary, and the other to his successor, Count G. Andrássy. This appointment gives great satisfaction to the majority of the Hungarians.

The grants of civil service for the year amount to £7,662,000, being a decrease of £57,000.

Different parties in France opposed to the empire are showing a tendency to coalesce. The Archbishop of Cambrai will support M. Thiers and the Bishop of Poitiers and Nîmes the opposition candidate.

It is asserted that the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit the Emperor Napoleon at the Palace of Fontainebleau towards the middle of May.

The Montreal *Ocean Steamship* company's steamship *St. George* sailed on the night of the 12th instant for Portland, with a large number of emigrants from Kingston, Ireland.

The mails from Calcutta, China and Australia reached Marseilles on the 10th inst., but would not arrive in London in time to be forwarded by the *Persia*.

The new steamship *Poonah*, built by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, made her trial trip at Southampton, Eng., on the 12th instant, prior to sailing with the India mails on the 20th. She averaged fourteen and a half knots per hour.

The *Atrato*, arrived at Southampton, with the West India mails, bringing 4954,406 in specie and ninety-nine passengers. We learn from Barbadoes that the Legislature was to have been opened the day after the mail left. The sugar cases were not yielding well, and the crop was not good, in consequence of the long drought that prevailed.

The Barbadoes *Liberal* reports that the ship *Star* of the South, which had left in leaky, with 600 bales of cotton and 100 tons of lumber on board, took fire on the 14th of March and was burnt to the water's edge.

Barbadoes trade report states the market had been fairly supplied with corn meal, provisions, &c., from America—prices tending upwards.

## Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, APRIL 7, 1863.

## No Intervention in American Affairs—American Investors in Paris—Poland—Minor News—Theoretical, &amp;c.

If any reliance is to be placed upon the statements of men high in authority in the French government there is now no earthly hope to the South from French intervention, the Emperor having entirely abandoned the idea which he once entertained, and, satisfied that in a very short time, if not earlier, the federal government will succeed in crushing out the last spark of the rebellion. I have in fact from most unquestionable authority that such a statement was made only the day before yesterday by a man who should know, if any other than himself may, the ideas of the Emperor. The determination now exhibited in the matter, the reaction in the ranks of the democratic party, the fall in gold and exchange, have all a very decided effect here upon the people, and the "power that be." And convinced that the bottom of the rebellion must soon fall out, while the loyal State, which the execution agents in Europe have always taken

such particular pains to represent as on the verge of disintegration, are more firmly united and stronger than ever. Indeed, I hear that such is the opinion of Mr. de Bismarck at the present attitude of affairs that he is now in favor of the abandonment of his mission and Mr. Mason's by the 1st of June next, in case by that time the "Confederacy" is not recognized by England and France, and that he has advised his government to have never known a time when there has not been in Paris at least one American whose invention—generally of a warlike character—which he has been trying to induce the French government to adopt. Breach loading guns and long shooting rifles, new fashioned cannons and mortars, and alleged improvements upon all the old means of warfare, have been presented here by shrewd Americans, who hoped to make their fortunes in a hurry by imparting their secrets to his Majesty. Indeed, so great was the rush at one time, that it was a standing joke to ask every newly arrived American whether "he had a gun." In the large majority of cases these gentlemen have been sadly disappointed; and those who come here with inventions, thinking it very easy, as most of them do, to get at the proper authorities, and even the Emperor himself, are very much mistaken. There is quite as much routine and red tape here as in any other government in the world, and it is, I believe, slower to adopt any improvement of foreign invention than any other, as it is very difficult to convince a Frenchman that anything pertaining to the art of war can be better understood by a foreigner than by a native born son of France. I have known several cases of considerable hardship among Americans who have come here in hope of making their fortunes out of the French government.

One was a gentleman who claimed the discovery of a new process for tempering steel for swords. After waiting a year, and necessarily explaining much of his secret, he was told that his discovery was not new, but had been made some years ago by a Frenchman, and so he was sent packing, after a year's loss of time, money and trouble. An American here, agent for one of the sewing machine companies, was more than two years busily employed before he succeeded in getting one of his machines before the Emperor; but, finally, succeeded. One gentleman I knew was here several months with a model of an apparatus for generating steam by the combustion of petroleum oil, and finally received the Minister of Marine, who, after witnessing the experiment, assured him that he thought them "very pretty," but that nothing could now be done with the invention. A gentleman now here, with an arm which he alleges will, with proper regulation in the open field, annihilate three regiments in the ordinary manner, has now been waiting three months for a reply to a communication to the Emperor, in which he partially developed his plan to him.

Among the exceptions to the general failure is that of Professor Doreau, of New York city, who has been engaged for a year in exhibiting before the proper authorities an apparatus for the compression of gunpowder so that it forms a solid mass, requiring no wrapping when taken into cartridges. He also has a preparation for coating it, with which the powder is rendered perfectly impervious to wet, while its explosive qualities are not at all interfered with. Dr. Doreau has just closed with the government for the exclusive use of his invention in France, receiving a very handsome sum therefor; but he does not seem to expect when he comes here. Dr. Doreau has now gone to Austria to lay the matter before the government of the Kaiser.

With the exception of the fact that the statement is industriously circulated by the journals in the Russian interest, that the Revolutionary Committee of Poland had ordered all further recruiting to cease, and had abandoned the revolution, turns out to be a full grown canard, there is nothing particularly new to say about the affairs of Poland. Diplomacy still halts or has met with some obstacle which prevents its progressing further; while the Poles, by no means dispirited or broken down by the arrest of their leader, still fight, and still hope that Europe will aid them. Rochester, the French officer in command of the Polish division, has been in Paris on a mission for the revolutionary authorities of Poland for several days past, and a detachment of French volunteers left here some days ago to join the Poles.

A bill is now before the Corps Legislatif imposing a tax of fifty centimes per hundred franc upon the nominal value of all foreign bonds, stocks or other securities held in France.

Prince Napoleon's yacht, the *Jerome*, is at Cherbourg awaiting the Prince, who is said to be going to Egypt. The contest between him and the Emperor has been going on for some time, and it is expected that the Prince will probably be pleased for both parties that the Emperor should be away during the coming elections.

Some of the most interesting of the local cases has been retired from the stage. Mozart's "Café Fan" will be brought out at the Lyrique with a new libretto, founded upon Shakespeare's comedy of "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The *Châtelet* has a series of concerts to-morrow. It is said that Meyerbeer is coming to Paris next month. Calisto is still in prison, and his appeal is to be heard on the 17th.

The Easter holidays have thus far been delightfully pleasant, and on Sunday the *Champs Elysees* was thronged with people, and the air was filled with music. So great was the crowd that the carriages containing the Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial, were obliged to go through the whole length of the *Champs Elysees* with a very great deal of confusion was exhibited, and frequent shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" raised.

## PARIS, APRIL 10, 1863.

## Paris Among the Holders of the Confederate Loan—Gives Charges Against the Agents—Representations of Robert M. Field and Messrs. Hervey, &amp;c.—List of Americans, &amp;c.

The Confederate loan, which "went up like a rocket," is now following the natural course of such fizzling projects—coming "down like a stick." The managers and bolsters up of it seem to be in bad luck. The news of the failure of Mr. Spence at Liverpool, who is the brother of the financial agent of the Confederate government, changed the London quotations from a premium to a discount. Mr. Spence, the Confederate agent, asserts that he is not particularly interested in the result of the sale, but the holders of the stock do not believe it, and there is a panic among them. The whole thing, indeed, both in England and France, is looked upon now as a big swindle, and it is confidently asserted that there have never been any *bona fide* transactions at a premium, and that fictitious sales and purchases to a large amount have been made in order to get outside parties into actual investments. Here it is openly avowed by *bona fide* purchasers who have paid ten per cent at the time of subscribing upon their stock, that gross misrepresentations of a character to vitiate the contracts were made by the agents of the loan in Paris—Eringer & Co. The stock was put into the market at 90, the Messrs. Eringer stating that it was taken by them at 80, while it is now established beyond a doubt that they account to the "Confederate" government at a rate of 100. In the state of affairs, the French officers in command of the Poles, and the holders of the stock do not believe it, and there is